These three sisters who spin out and slip the thread of

Each heart beats a response to Paul's, "that what we "would do, that we do not." I willed to send you te-day a parcel of things, sweet, pretty and useful—bon-bons for children, fashion plates for the ladies, bits of news and politics for the

politics for the gentle, cen, and moral reflections for the ministers. But Fate is a high-flyer, who nips our best in-

tentions in the very bud of promise; and at this moment sho is flapping her wings a triumph over me, while I stand desolate, and my "household gods" lie scattered around me. Greenville, I sould pardon her for, but

when she grapples at my hears strings, and holds me in an exchanted circle of inconstant leves, who now do love

to good my feelings, I cannot say

Not an hour ago, I walked in a narrow after of the garden, in the shade of a high trellised wall and overhanging
den, in the shade of a high trellised wall and overhanging

stylish, till my head was loaded down like his who carried

rendered how lilles of the valley came to grow on its

Then I heard footsteps, pat-pat, along the path beside me and transported, I started. Down feel ambitious in-tensions, thoughts large, handsome, and stylici-periods, figures and similes—and like the milkmaid, I sighed,

"Ac'en, yean, vache, cochon couvee !"
Her ti's shadow lay before me. I fancied the boy had con

to play hide-and-seek. Half an hour ago, he looked with

all his eyes into mine, crumpled my frock, or rolled my little finger in his as he led me through the gardens be-side the walls and raised up the heads of les mères des

familic and called them the prettiest of all the flowers, and picked a reasce and put it himself in my button-hole, and

turned into struggles, laughs, dimples, diamonds, pearls, reschuds and dewdrops while I held him in my arms and

kissed him and he kissed me back again; then he tum-

bled down my hair and said "an revoir," and hurled a kiss from his finger-tips, and ran away to meet Marie Kin-

here in the court. This same Henri had come bou mling

apron in one hand and with the other rattled the flint stones

he had dug out from the borders of the flowerbeds. His

broad-rimmed beaver tottered on his head and its black

plume nodded over the wrong shoulder. The belt of his

Highland tunic was askew. One stocking stretched well

up under its garter above the knee, while the other, in the

shadow of his ruffled pantalette, stooped down to carees

Henri stood transfixed and defenseless, like Cupid bereft

of wings and arrows. If he had only snapped fire with

his flints, I might have written you all I hoped. But, Ot Venus, Cupid. Psycho, and all ye who know what love is,

my name; and his own-" Mon Petit Ami "-died on my

lips as I saw Marie Kinbere by his side. Marie had stolen

Cupid's bow for a month, crumpled up his wings for curis,

white apron, and Marie a black one, and this made the dimples that crept around its hom look all the fresher; with

fearfully menacing witcheries. Henri-Monsieur Henri-

the quintessence of nery young Prince Hal, who rings the

the garden water-pot, as an invitation to run after him, who

five like his flints when touched too roughly—Henri stop-ped rattling the stones in his apron and looked on Marie,

and Marie looked merciless charms, and Henri spoke and

broke the spell.

"Comme in as les yenx granels, Marie!
Comme ils sout beaux!
Pourquoi o' in embrasse—ta pas, done—comme je l'embrasse per [What lurge eyes you have, Marie! How pretty they are.—Why den't you kiss me, then, as I kiss you?] Alas!

our translations lack the endearing toi, te, tu. You, is

dinner-bell when no one sees him, who showers me w

back again into the garden. He held the ends of his whit

fruit. I leaked into the deserted conservatory, and clipp a thought or two from the vine climbing at its corners, a

to good my feelings, I cannot say'l will forgive her

trees, and culled for you thoughts, large, handson

thatched roof.

his fair round ankle.

hum, in destiny, play strange antics with our wills.

Panis, Thursday, May 11, 1855.

IXXIII4 CONGRESS ...... FIRST SESSION. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, June 9, 1834.
FAULANER announced the death of his colleague.
Sandgrass, which occurred auddenly at Parkers
To an Monday last, being the fifth member who
since the commencement of the present Con-

the deceased was 31 years of age. He passed a high was on his public and private character, and offered these expressive of regret because of the death of because previding for wearing crope on the left for thirty data and for a copy of the resolutions to be to the fassity of the deceased. are the family of the deceased.

LETCHER, who had enjoyed the friendship and combined of Mr. Spedgrass, added a few words of described nilber, when the Hense adjourned.

NEW RAMPSHIEF LEGISLATURE. Coxcosp, Friday, June 9, 1854.

New Bampshire Logislature has adjourned till Backer, having previously postponed the election of U. S. Senators till Friday next.

THE POSTON PUGITIVE SLAVE CASE. Bastisons, Friday, June 9, 1834.

Col Settle the ewner of Anthony Burns, has reached Mesadria. He left the cutter Morris and took passage a a vessel bound to New-York, and thence returned by had. Burns is represented to be glad of his escape from

THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD -DINNER TO A MEMBER OF CONGRESS, &c. Ciscinsari, Friday, June 9, 1854. The opening of the Covington and Lexington Railroad

as 'enthines, was celebrated at the latter place yesterday. A Samer was given to the Hon. J. S. Harrison, Repre sentative in Congress from this county this evening, as a The Marks Washington prisoners arrived here to-day Arkansa, having been released on ball.

Exchange on eastern cities is firm in this market at 2

con, and reading upward.

THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION.

TRESTON, Friday, June 9, 1854. The National Industrial Convention spent to-day in con and reform and other reform resolutions, which were Numerous Anti-Slavery and Anti-Nebraska es, and in favor of emigrant societies for Nebraska The Anti-Slavery resolutions crospecition, and some were voted down. Mr. Laus, from Delaware, left the Convention, declaring it to have sed as principles for outside issues. Adjourned

Ges. Somey Jones came in and announced another Convention for to-morrow, and denounced the present one. Se was not a delegate.

Seasor Douglas passed through here to-day, and was red by his friends, who had assembled at the depot to The Anti-Nebraska men also met, and cheers ware given by them for Mr. Skelton and others who voted

THE CANAL WORKS.

ALBANY, Friday, June 9, 1854.

Proposals are advertised for to do the work on the State Comes, viz: On the Champlain Canal; on the Eastern Division of the Eric Canal; on the Black River Canal; the Middle Division of the Erie; on the Western Division of the Eric, and on the Genesee Valley. The time for receiving proposals ranges from the 6th to 18th July.

THE OHIO LIQUOR LAW.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 9, 1854. The Grand Jury have indicted several of the leading per dealers here for violating the Liquor Law lately

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—DEPARTURE OF CALL-FORNIA STEAMERS—THE PRESIDENT S PROC LAMATION AS TO FILLIBUSTERS.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, June 7, 1854.

The steamships United States for Aspinwall, and Pampero de San Juan, sailed to-day.

The President's proclamation has caused considerable extensent here, and the leading fillibuaters are understood above so organized their movements as not to violate the

RETURN OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 9, 1854.

The steam-hip Florida on her last trip to Savannah took back a fugitive slave, who had escaped in the Charleston manner Nashville, and was transferred at sen to the Plorida.

WEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE-BRISK

dence of The N Y Tribune.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, June 7, 1854. You have no doubt been notified by telegraph, ere this, f the result of the balloting here to-day for Speaker of the House of Representatives. Shortly after the Legislature assembled, the roll of the House was called and every member elect presented his credentials. The ballot for speaker shows that every member voted. There were three hundred and ten votes cast. F. R. Chase (Administration Democrat) had 156, and M. W. Tappan (Free-Soil

and Whig) had 153; scattering (Burke) 1.

The Burke Democrats "caved in" to the Administra n, much to the surprise and consternation of their leader, Edmund Burke, and voted for Chase. Burke is here and did all he could to prevent it. The Hunkers are in high glee. They have got more than they expected. Some

further facts will show how it was done.

An ex-Surveyor of the port of Portsmouth under Polk, who retired from office with an old claim against the Govgrament, represents a town on the banks of the Piscata-Shortly after the March election he came out strong for Burke, and against the Advisor he came out strong for Burke, and against the Administration in general, and Harry Hibbard in particular. He became quite active until about ten days since when he had a sudden call to wait Washington, whither he went. He appeared in his cest, to-day, and voted for the Administration Speaker! Besays he get his claim and showed a check upon the Caited States Treasury of five hundred dollars! Col. Whipple, chief scullion of the Kitchen Cubinet at

Weshington, is here with plenty of money to buy up every

Uriah Lamprey, Guano Commissioner, whose headquarters is between New-York City and the White House, and one of Gov. Martin's Council, is here, braging that he as bought up four Whigs, and that he could have had six If he wanted them.

Gen. Peaselee, Collector of the Custom-House at Bo ton, and Robert Means, Isaac N. Center, and others of his

ors, are here working hard. Harry Hibbert has been here, and having accomplished

k has left for Washington. The Whige and Free-Soilers are united and firm in their opposition to the Nebraska villainy. The election of Mr. Chase as Speaker is not considered a test question here, as many members were supposed to be governed in their As many members were supposed to be governed in their votes by personal considerations. At an early day, a series of anti-Nebraska resolutions will be presented, when the Legislature will present a very different front from that shown to-day. The Administration, it is believed, will not show a respectable minority. The resolutions will be the real test question.

tions will be the real test question.

The entire Democracy, officials and others, are centered in Concord. It appears as lively here now as in Broadway. The Hon. N. B. Baker, Governor elect, will be inis quite popular. After organizing, the Legislature rned. More anon.

pendence of The N. Y. Tribe

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 8, 1854, is generally believed that there are anti-Nebraska te crats enough to carry the resolutions of Mr. Flanders the gh the House handsomely.

The new Governor, Hen. N. B. Baker, has just taken

e oath of office and is now reading his message, an dvance copy of which I am permitted to send you. You Il perceive that Gov. Baker fails to indorse the Nebrasmy. It is reported here that he has been opposed to the measure from the beginning to the end. I cannot yet tell what effect it will have upon the democracy here, but I know they have expected he would indorse the lawstip. The mail is about leaving and I must close. H. WOMEN'S STATE TEMPERANCE CON-

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Utica, Thursday June 8, 1854. The annual meeting of the Women's State Temperance Society is in progress in this city. Thus far the meeting has been characterized by the utmost enthusiasm and the most perfect harmony. Although disappointed on account of the absence of a number of our expected speakers, there has been no lask of speeches of ability and interest.

Emily Clark, always forcible and argumentative in h addresses, has made some of her happlest hits in the short extemporaneous speeches which she has made in the course of discussion. Mrs. Pish of Victor, has interested the audiences greatly by her keen and pungent sareasms,

Mrs. Bloomer of Ohio, hes delivered a fine address. Mrs Paulina Wright Davis of Providence, was with us yesterday and gave a short address relative to fashionable drinking and touched upon the physiological view of the subject. The speeches have been very numerous, most of them short and much to the point. But few gentlemen have spoken, the audience evidently inclining to hear the ladies.

The Business Committee reported a list of pointed resolutions, some of which handled Gen. Seymour and his veto

Considering the fact that Gov. S. is a citizen of Utica. has seemed somwhat strange that no person has been found to offer a word of apology for his course in answer to all the indignation which has been showered upon him and his infamous act.

The following officers were elected for the succeeding year, nearly all of whom occupied the same positions last

year:

For President-Mrs. Mary C. Vaughan of New-York.

Vice-Presidents-Mrs. Dr. Lord, Mrs. Emily T. Trall of
New-York, Mrs. J. Benedict of Utica, Mrs. C. O. Shepard
of Wycuning Co., Mrs. S. D. Holmes of Madison Co.,
Mrs. M. S. Munson of Weedsport, Mrs. L. F. Fowler of
New-York, Mrs. Dr. Lawrence of Port Jervis, Mrs. H. E.

Hine of Weedsport, Mrs. M. C. Gallup of Palmyra, Mrs.

F. D. Cory, Utica.

Mrs. Nichols of Vermout, and Mrs. Bloomer of Ohio.

ols of Vermont, and Mrs. Bloomer of Ohio were elected Honorary Vice-Presidents.

For Recording Secretary—Mrs. H. Atilla Albro of Roch-

ester.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Angelina Fish of Victor.

Treasurer—Mrs. E. C. Marsh of Rochester.

Executive Committee—Mrs. H. W. Williams of Buffalo,

Mrs. D. C. Alling of Rochester, Mrs. C. W. Robie of Buffalo,

Mrs. E. P. Lum of Seneca Falls, Mrs. M. W. Christy

of Horse Heads, Mrs. H. Booth of Rochester, and Miss

Emily Clark of Rochester.

This (Thursday) afternoon a motion was made and car-

ried by a unanimous vote to commence the publication of a paper as the organ of the Society. Over 600 subscribers were pledged by individuals present, and the motion was referred to the Executive Committee of the Society. I believe it is confidently expected to commence the publication of such a paper very soon-a woman's Temperan paper-and it is also confidently expected that the Tempere public will generously sustain this movement.

This evening Mrs. C. Annette Harris of Ontario County and Miss Emily Clark, are to be the speakers. This is the last session, and it is believed that after it shall have ended the friends who have assembled to this truly pleasant meeting will return to their homes cheered and invigorated by these two days of genial interchange of thought and sent ment, and with renewed earnestness and enthusiasm in the

ause.

The meetings have throughout been well attended.

MARY 6. VAUGHAN.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS. NINTH SESSION.

From Our Own Reporter.

TRESTON, N. J., Thursday, June 8, 1854. SECOND DAY-MORNING SESSION. After reading the minutes of the last meeting reports o Committees were called for and received.

Mr. BRAKER of N. J., moved to limit the time of speakers to fifteen minutes, and not to exceed twice on the same question without leave. Further credentials were received.

Mr. Braidwood then addressed the Congress on the subject of credentials, and trusted that the Associations represented would in future send only those persons who will pledge themselves to attend, as only one or two attended from some Associations which had sent more.

Menso West of Pa. then offered a series of Land Reform resolutions which were referred to the Business Committee, S. G. Laws of Del., Chairman.

Mr. Braker of N. J. introduced some resolutions relative to George Lippard, which were moved to be referred Carried.

Carried.

T. G. Haines of Pa. introduced a series of resolutions recognizing man's right to the soil, in favor of a Homestead law, giving 169 acres to the actual settlers, and sustaining the course of those members of Congress who voted against the Nebraska bill, and rebuking those in high places who favored that conspiracy against freedom. Referred. A series of resolutions in favor of the formation of Emi-

grant Associations for Kansas and Nebraska as a prevent-ive to the extension of Slavery into those fertile regions and pledging the efforts of the members of the Congress against the reelection of all those Members of the United States Congress at Washington, who perpetrated the Ne oraska outrage and voted against free homes for all

Referred.
The Business Committee through Mr. Laws, reported resolutions for the action of the Convention, which were resolutions for the action of the Convention, which were then taken up resolutions for the action and the property of the property of

adopted without any material amendment.

The first resolution controverts the doctrine of Blackstone and others that an individual with so-called civil, must give up a portion of his natural right, is false in fact, eppressive in result, and at variance with the self-evident truth, that Government was made by and for man and not man for the Government. 2d. That Government is to see its members guaranteed in the peaceable possession of all their ascertained natural rights. 3d, Invites the American people, irrespective of sect or party, to cooperate with the Industrial Congress in its efforts to alleviate the present degraded condition of the toiling millions, by advocating the right of the landless to a portion of the wild territory withheld from the poor, honest and dependent of our people. 4th. Land monopoly is pronounced a sin against God, and a curse against Man. 5th, Advocates the proper cultivation of the soil by the skillful and enterprising agriculturist, as conducive to the improvement of the mechanics and laborers, who are reduced to poverty and destitution by the large immigration falling in competition with American industry, to the serious detriment of the latter, thereby enhancing the prices of all the necessaries, without the means of furnishing a corresponding supply, which would be provented by Land Reform. 6th, Protests against the conduct of Government in giving the people's land to railroad and other corporations. 7th, Denounces the United States Senate for refusing to act upon the Honestead Law, as forcing the Industrial Congress to the abiding conviction that the Senate does not represent the sentiments of the American people, and promising to work until the American Senate is dependent and responsible directly to the American people for their position as United States Senate for refusing to the force of the congress refusembled at 2 P. M. Letters were read.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Congress reassembled at 2 P. M. Letters were read from Dr. J. E. Snodgrass and George P. Davis.

The Business Committee reported more resolutions, which were adopted.

The 1st recommends all political or other organizations that the street serious principle, the natural right of

which were adopted.

The 1st recommends all political or other organizations to recognize as a primary principle, the natural right of man to enjoy and cultivate the land of our country which now lies in worthless disuse, in consequence of the total neglect and disregard of the duties of our territory, who oppose those essential considerations imbodying more practical worth to their constituents throughout the Union than any other blessing which legislation can confer. 2d, Calls upon Land Reformers to withhold their suffrages from candidates for office untavorable to the principles of the Congress. 3d, Announces as a self-evident truth, that if one portion of the toiling millions is oppressed the whole body will feel the wrong, and agreeing to oppose with their whole strength any attempt on the part of the strong to subject the weak, and will assume his cause as their own.

Mr. Sheddon and the world, He was much applauded. Cleveland was selected as the next place for the assembly of the Congress over New-York, by a vote of 9 to 7.

Messre, D. C. Henderson, S. G. Laws, Charles Geopp, T. G. Haines, B. M. Braker, F. S. Mills, and the President, Mr. Sheddon, were appointed a Committee to draft an address to the Reformers of Europe and America, relative to the reforms now agitating the working classes.

Messre, McDonald (Del..) Brown (Mass..) West (Pa..) Marsh (N. Y..) and F. S. Mills (N. J..) were appointed a Committee to select National, Executive and General Committees.

Adjourned to 9 A. M. to-morrow.

Adjourned to 9 A. M. to-morrow.

## ECONOMY IN FOOD.

At least one-half of the world do not know the meaning of the words that head this article. "Economy in food," they would say, with a stare, "what do you mean? I "must buy bread, and I get a precious little loaf for a sixpence, but I can't get any bigger one. I cannot do without meat, and that is awful dear; only think, eighteen peace a pound for beef and mutton! As for lamb, why, poor folks can't touch that; but I must have meat, for I am a hard-working man, and I can't eat meat all the time without potatoes to fill up, and who ever heard of such a price as they are now? and cab bage, and all such truck, is just as dear. I should like to see your economy if you had to buy food for a family."

So you should, so you may, if you will come where we cat. We believe that a man can work hard, and yet cat no meat. Certainly, there is no need of his making a perfect carniverous animal of himself; and he can eat meat wishout running every day to the butcher to get it fresh. Hord-working farmers out salted beef and pork, and seldom touch fresh meat except at the annual butchering times. It is not good economy for a poor man to buy fresh meats of any time.

As for potatoes, nine-tenths of them at this time in this city are not wholesome food, and they are the dearest article that is sold for the sustenance of man. The price that old potatoes are retailed at is equal to five cents a pound, and these from Bermuda eight cents, and the little, watery, precocious, unhealthy things called " new potsare sold at a price equal to twelve cents per pound. At the same time, good family flour is sold for six c and yet everybody eries " what a dreedful price!" there is cheaper food than flour; not only more economical, but more healthy, particularly for a variation of diet. One thing is the various preparations of Indian corn—the poorest of all is the meal ground almost as fine as flour, which almost spoils it for bread. Then there is the article known at the South and West, where it is extensively used, under the name of hominy. Here it is called samp, and is sold at about \$9.50 a husbel, and one husbel is worth more than four bushels of potatoes. It is a good, palitable, wholesome, economical food. But a more cenerally acceptable article is called hominy here; at the West, grits. The first is bulled corn, the grains nearly whole; the latter is hulled corn, cracked into grains about the size of bird-seed shot, or coarse gunpowder. It sells for three and three and a half cents a pound. Both are cooked by soaking and slow boiling for hours, in clear water, and when caten as a substitute for vegetables, with meat, are seasoned with salt and a very little butter. Both are very good with meat gravy, or with sugar or lasses. By the bye, sugar and molasses are the cheapest articles of food in New-York, and children should be allowed a free use of them upon the score of economy.

Another syticle is the kiln dried sweet corn, which though more expensive than either of the two preceeding articles, is nevertheless more economical than meat, p tatoes, cabbage and all sorts of green trash now in market, and it is acceptable to almost every palate that appreciate

corn when in the roasting car.

Another cheep wholesome food is wheat grits. At present, owing to the advance in grain, this preparation i much higher than common, but cheaper than flour, and more healthy.

All these preparations of economical food, are made by the North American Phalanx, and we believe also by Hecker, very largely, and of course sold to somebody that knows how to live in this City.

Dry beans and peas are also articles that should enter much more into the consumption of all who study econ-omy in food. We believe that a dollar's worth of either would go further than six dollars' worth of fresh meat, or ten dollars worth of potatoes. Rice is another economical article of food, and when

mixed with sugar, particularly so. You had better feed a hungry beggar upon rice-pudding than the cheapest fresh meat that you can buy.

Eggs, even at the usual high prices, are cheaper than butcher's meat, and as with rice, if you add sugar to them, you will be able to feed a hungry family far more eco-

nomically than you are doing at present. We might continue our list of economical articles of food, but we have no faith in working a reform because mankind have got so wedded to that old round of bread, meat, petatoes, that they do not appear to know, and much more do anything else. Yes, they do one thing more; they grumble at the high prices of their favorite food, and yet keep right along the same old-beaten track made by folly, and traveled by her votaries.

RUM AND LAW.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: Your article this morning with the above caption has done us good. Your kind rebuke to the Temperance men in the upper Wards is very opportune and strictly just. Yet their remissness is no excuse for the Aldermen. There is no Excise Commissioner in this City who has not been avoked publicly and privately in the name of justice and humanity, and by a sense of private interest as well as public duty, to issue no licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks. In addition to the printed memorials and arguments presented to all and to each one by the City Temperance Alliance, and to the public discussions and deciive action had in both Boards of the Common Conneil, sive action had in both Boards of the Common Council, in accordance with and in consequence of those memorials, nearly all the Boards of Excise have been visited by the agents of the Alliance, and "the refusal of licenses "entirely, or their reduction to the lowest practicable "number," urged upon them till success crowned the effort, or the power of moral suasion failed. The Alliance has also recently prepared, printed and sent into the seven upper Wards another brief Appeal to the Excise Commissioners, with an earnest request that the friends of Tem-

upper Wards another brief Appeal to the Excise Commissioners, with an earnest request that the friends of Temperance would circulate the petition, and lay it with the names attached before the Aldermen.

If you will publish this note, it will remind those Excise Commissioners that they are all watched; and if you find room also for the appeal, or a part of it, thus every temperance man, for they all take The Tribune, can cut it out for circulation. perance man, for they all take The Treadure, can cut it out for circulation, and in the one day's labor you suggest, names enough may be obtained in favor of No License, to decide the question right, if any Alderman is in doubt. If, also, the efforts of the City Alliance are not seriously delayed by the want of a few hundreds, or baffied by Courts and Juries acting and deciding contrary to standard legal decisions, several of the Aldermen will be indicted for their illegal actions in this matter, and nearly two thousand licenses given in seven or eight lower Wards, will be declared null and void, because given without any authority of law. Then there will be work enough for all who wish to spend time or money to see the law enforced.

In behalf of the City Temperance Alliance.

New-York, June 9, 1834.

C. J. WARREN, Cor. Secty.

OLD NEWS .- We clip the following paragraph from The National Intelligencer. It seems to us that that paper might have forborne, out of tenderness to the

paper might have forborne, out of tenderness to the craft, the exposé that it contains:

We find in The New-York Times of Monday last a correspondence between the British Government and our own respecting the Fishery Question, which was communicated to the Senate confidentially sixteen months ago, and which, it was stated by The Times, was now for the first time made public. Without any close inspection of the documents, we copied from The Commercial Advertiser a synopsis of them into our Wednesday's number; but, on a perusal of them the day following, it was discovered that they were the same documents which appeared in our columns on the 1st of March, 1853. They possess an interest, however, which might make their reproduction, at this particular moment, quite acceptable to a majority of readers.

THE RECIPROCITY AND FISHING TREATY .- The National Intelligencer of yesterday contains the following respecting the new Treaty negotiated by Lord Elgin:

Elgin:

It was incidentally stated in this paper a week or two ago that Lerd Elgin had come to Washington on a mission of amity, and we have the pleasure now of saying that we believe that mission has been crowned with success. Through the good offices of this enlightened nobleman, combined with the efforts of the popular Minister of England, and the just and pacific dispositions of our Secretary of State, acting of course under the sanction of the President, we believe that the terms of a treaty on the Prishery and Colonial questions have been negotiated and signed by the respective Governments, settle finally the last link in the chain of knotty questions which have so long perplexed and freited and withstood the diplemacy of the two countries, and furnished so much capital for demagogues and founenters of strife to work upon the popular mind with. We do not profess to know and do not care to inquire into the terms of this adjustment. We are satisfied for the present to know that an old and urritating sore has been healed, and we think it is a great point gained in the kappiness of the world, amicably to settle a national dispute upon any terms reasonably fair. In this case, we are sure none other have been demanded or conceded, and we are quite content to leave the conditions of the settlement to the good sense, fairness, and responsibility of the respective negotiators.

The Hon. JOHN F. SKODGRASS, member of Congre from Virginia fell dead without a struggle, en Monday last, while engaged in business before the Court at Parkers-

To Capitalists and Merchants.—A Chart of a cruise of the United States ship Vandelia, in the Gulf of Mexico in 1839, has been published by Uriah P. Levy, commander. This Chart, which is of the greatest importance to the Commercial community, gives a correct sounding from Galveston to the South-west Pass of the Mississippil. This chart gives a line of sounding extending farther from land than was ever before made on that coast; priving at the same time correct views of the land on the Gulf. A second edition of this invaluable chart is just published at the editor's expense, and may be had gratify at A. S. Levy's, connselor at law, No. 19 Wall-st. The fact that this chart is published and distributed pratis by the gallant commander shows that the survivors of the war of 1812 are not yet dead in liberality and pariotism. Commercial papers throughout the Union plesse copy.

CURIOSITIES OF HISTORY

The following historical gleanings are curious and instructive illustrations of the principles and practices of our immediate progenitors. They are fixed facts-finger-boards along the highways of human progression.

The first Legislative Assembly in America was the Governor of Virginia, Council, and a number of Burgesses who assembled in one Chamber, at Jamestown, 1617.

In 1620-21 one hundred and fifty young women agreeable manners" were sent from England to Virginia; and sold to the planters for wives, 100 to 150 pounds of tobacce, cash. This traffic in wives continued many years, and in 1635 two young women were seduced or eir passege out, and were immediately sent back, as "unworthy to propagate the rose of Virginians." Indeed, so scoree and valuable were "agreeable" women in 1627. that a fine was imposed on any woman who should encourage more than one suitor at a time. This was to obviste the inconvenience resulting from the "ardor and 

were hardly up to the spirit of the precent age, as appears from the following letter of Sir William Berkeley, de tive of the Virginia colony, years after the restoration of Charles II.:

Charles II.:

"I thank God there are no free schools or printing; and
I hope we shall not have them these hundred years: for
learning has brought heresy and disobedience and sects
into the world, and printing has divulged them and libels
against the best Government. God-keep us from both."

In 1888, a great majority of the people of Virginia belonged to the Established Church, and the preaching of Discenters was prohibited-Quakers were banished, and if they returned were punishable with death by stetute. Adultery and fornication were punished by a fine of one thousand dollars for the first offense, and 500 pounds of tobacco for the second. Women convicted of slander were ducked, if the husband did not redeem them by a money mulet. At this period there was not bookseller's shop in Virginia -- and even at the beginning of the XVIIIth century there was not one in Virginia, Maryland or Carolina; only one in New-York, while Boston had five printing

offices and many book-shops.

The Puritans landed at New-Plymouth November 1620, but they intended to settle on the Hudson River. Their Dutch Captain, it is said, was bribed to land them further to the north, so as not to interfere with the Datch settlement on the Hudson, which had been established some years previous. These Plymouth Rock emigrants were Brownists" or "Independents," who had b persecuted in England and fled to Holland; and while there purchased the right of the "Plymouth Company" to colnize a portion of their American possessions.

Robert Brown was an English clergyman, who being ensured by the Established Church in 1586, railed against the Bishops and the ordination of ministers. He was persecuted as a dangerous fanatic and repeatedly imprisoned. He reamed about exultingly proclaiming that he had been incarcerated in thirty-two different prisons. His preselytes naturally increased, and he emigrated with his followers to Zeland. Here his Church was soon dissolved, and he returned to England, rejoined the Established Church, became dissolute, and finally ended his days in indolence and contempt. The followers of this same Robert Brown were at first called Brownists, and then Independents Those who fied from England to Holland called themselves Brownists. And when they were about leaving Delft Pastor Robinson, in his farewell sermon, urged them "to "abanden, avoid and shake off the name of Brownists; 'tis a mere nick-name and a brand for making religion

and professors of it odious to the Christian world." In 1637 it was customary in Boston to hold meetings to consider the sermon of the previous Sanday and argue the doctrinal points. Females were not allowed to participate in the discussions, and Anne Hutchinson, a strong-minded married woman, determined that she would no longer be debarred from joining in the debates. As the Scripture enjoins the "elder women to teach the younger," established separate female assemblies. She was called the Nonesuch, and her feminine gatherings were styled Gossipings-a word before that time of respectable import, but from thence consigned to contempt and ridicale She was cordially esteemed by John Cotton and Governor Vance, and became the leader of a sect. She was banished from Mussachusetts, went to Rhode Island, and was finally killed by the Indians. Her followers were guilty of the grossest vices and immoralities.

From 1634 to 1644 the Council and Freemen of Massa.

chusetts assembled together, forming the General Court. Afterward the Governor and Council assembled apart from the Freemen, making two branches of the Legislature. In Massachusetts Jesuits and Romish priests were ban-ished and the importation of "that cursed seet"—Quakers—prehibited. On the Sabbath all persons were forbidden to run or walk, "except reverently to and from church," or to profane the day by sweeping their houses, cooking or shaving. Mothers were commanded not to kiss their children on "that sacred day," and a fine was imposed on any one "observing any such day as Christmas."

In 1646, any person who kissed a person in the even as an honest salute, was flogged, and this punishment was inflicted as late as the middle of the eighteenth century. No man was allowed to keep a tavern, unless he was of good character and competent estate. In 1638 there licersed Inns in Boston. When a stranger entered an Inn, an officer followed; and if he called for more grog than the officer thought he could bear, it was forbidden, and a less quantity administered. All persons were required to dress according to their fortune, or be fined by the Grand Jury. Women were fined for cutting their hair like a man, or having it hung loosely over the face. Idleness, lying swearing and drunkenness, were punished by whipping, the stocks, &c. Young women were required to spin as much as the Selectmen prescribed, or be fined. Any person "courting a maid without her "parents counsel," was fined and imprisoned. A very few persons had the title of Mr., and fewer that of Esquire. The usual appellations were "Goodman" and "Goodwife." Associations were formed and sanctioned by
law, to suppress drinking healths, wearing long hair and It is now recorded by way of illustration, I periwigs. suppose, that brewing was prohibited on Saturday, bese the beer would work on Sunday.

The first three children baptised in Boston, were Joy, Recompence and Pity, and the following baptismal names were very common: Faith, Hope, Charity, Deliverence, Dependence, Preserved, Content, Prudence, Patience,

Thankful, Hatcevil, Holdfast and the like. Inankful, Hateevil, Holdrast and the like.

In 1642, some Puritan preachers visited Virginia and were ordered to leave, forthwith, by a proclamation of Gov. Berkeley. In 1643, the colonies of New-Plymouth, Massachusetts

Connecticut, and New-Haven, entered into a League of "perpetual confidence, offensive and defensive, under the title of "The United Colonies of New-England. In 1644, a mint was created for coining silver money, in Beston, by Provincial authority. Maryland is the only

other Colony that ever coined money.

In 1651, the Baptists first made their appearance in In least, the balance Marsachusetts, led by Ghadiah Holmes. They were charged with gross immoralities—adjudged a nuisance, and banished the Province. The President of Harvard College embraced the new tenets, and was dismissed.

It was about the year 1644 that the Quakers first appeared in America. George Fox was the founder of the sect in England, and the first Quakers were zealous prose lytes. Some went to Rome, others to Constantinople, and a party came to America. They are described as "noisy ranters"-women as well as men preaching when the spirit moved—some disturbed religious meetings—are said to have walked the streets naked, and to have been scandalously immoral and fanatical. They were variously punished, banished, &c., and, in 1658, the penalty of death was pronounced, in Massachusetts, on all Quakers re-turning from banishment; and many were executed, exhibiting the utmost courage and zeal. Mary Dyer was executed, who had been a follower of Anne Hutchirson.

The law of Connecticut was: "No food or lodging shall be afforded to a Quaker, Adamite, or other heretic." In 1672, the Laws of Connecticut (then in manuscript,) were codified and printed, and every head of a family presented with a copy and ordered to read it waskly to his

In 1679, the General Court of Massachusetts declared that the Navigation Asts invaded their rights, liberties, and properties," as they were not represented in Parlia-

In 1680, a bright meteor, in the form of a spear, the point to the setting sun, was seen for several successive nights in New-England. It made a serious and deep impression on the minds of the people, and was seized upon as the occasion of a general reform in manners and revival in religion. The General Court published a list of epidemic vices, among which were—the pride in cutting and carling the hair—excess of finery—immodest clothing—pegligent carriage at church—high prices of shop keep—

rs-swearing, idleness, and tavern-lounging-and the Grand Juries were directed to indict and punish such v. 20. And one Robert Keayne, a wealthy and "pious me." "chant," was fined £200, and admonished for the "corrupt

practice" of selling dearer than most traders. In 1887, marriages were required to be solemnized be-fore ministers of the Church of England, there being at that time only one in Massachusetts. Fasts and thanksgivings were suppressed, public meetings disallowed, and passports were required in order to leave the province. In 1629, an insurrection took place at Boston; Audres and fifty others were imprisoned; and Bradstreet, ninety years old, was made Governor,

In 1893, the people of New-Hampshire entertained the design of abandoning the province, as their situation had become "irksome and dangerous." At this period, the people of this "Greate" Colony were described as "a nursery of stern heroism; producing men of firmuess and valor, with can traverse mountains and deserts, encounter hardships, and face as enemy, without terror." In 1693, tile belief in witcherzft was as universal as

was the belief in Christianity, and every civilized State bad penal codes against it. Sir Mathew Hale adjudged a number of men and women to die for witcheraft, a few years before this period. The convistion of the witches of Warbois, in Elizabeth's raign, was commemorated by an annual sermon at Huntingdon (England) as late as the middle of the Eighteenth Century; and the Scotlish se-ceders denounced the repeal of the penal laws against witchcraft as a national sin, in 1743, and reprinted their protest as late as 1766. The last executions of witches in England were in 1716 and 1722.

In 1682, three witches were hanged in Hartford, Conn. But few instances, however, occur in America till 1688, when a weman was executed in Boston, and Richard Baxter wrote an account thereof, declaring that any one refusing to believe in witchcraft was an obdurate Saddueee. In 1692, the epilepsy prevailed in Massachusetts, breaking out in Salem, and as the physicians could neither explain or cure the disease, it was ascribed to witcheraft.

Commencing at Salem, it spread through New-England, and for months scenes of blood, terror and madness pre railed. Young women were the first and most numerous victims. Twenty-eight persons were capitally convicted, of whom nineteen had been hung and one pressed to death for refusing to plead. One hundred and fifty persons were in prison on charges, and two hundred others presented for indictment. At this period of the delusion, the wife of Gov. Phips, the nearest relatives of Dr. Mather, and a citizen of Boston were accused of witchcraft. The accusers were arrested for defamation, at the suit of the Boston citizen, and one thousand pounds claimed as damages. The spell was broken, and at the next Assize fifty prisoners were tried; only three were convicted, and these were immediately produced by the Governor. In June, 1793, an assembly of Divines solemnly declared

That the apparitions of persons afflicting others, was no proof of their being witches;" and "spectral evidence" tell me what was in his eyes. Imbecile as I was, I thought he was coquetting with me, and would, in a moment call as not regarded as sufficient to convict, by juries. But a large portion of the people still believed that the "recent lady was caused, in fact, by witcheraft," and and Dr. Mather wrote a treatise in support of the same opinion. Sir William Phips, however, ordered all persons to be retaken his arrow-heads for eyes, and fastened them on to a heap of roses, lilies and peaches, for a little girl's head. Marie is four years old, and Henri five. Henri wore a leased, who were in custody on charges of witcheraft, and pardoned all who had participated, as accusers or witnesses, in the late prosecutions. The House of Assembly appointed a general fast and solemn supplication "that God would there other busy fingers she pulled the little chain about her neck and found it too short to let its gold cross come into her mouth, but she showed her young teeth, and laughed when she would not, and curled up her eye-lashes with pardon all the errors of his servants and people in a late "tragedy raised among us by Satan and his instruments." Thus ended the witchcraft delusion.

In 1686 the first Episcopal Society was formed in Massahusetts, and the first Episcopal Chapel was erected in 1688. The first Quaker Meeting-house was built in Bos-ton in 1710. Mass was first performed in Boston by a Roman Catholic Priest in 1788; and the Church built for the French Protestants who fled from Catholic persecution, was the same Church that received the Roman Cath olies who fled from the Jacobins of France.

Cotton Mather, the son of Increase Mather, wrote 382 works of all sorts. Above his study-door was inscribed, Be short." Grahame, the historian, says that, according to Quincy, the Mathers, although strong-minded and really pious, were "sometimes corrupted by a deep vein of passionate vanity and absurdity. In 1655, Cotton Mather said that the Rhode Island Colony

ras a "colluvies (a sink) of Antimonians, Famalists, Anabaptists, Anti-Sabbitarians, Armenians, Sociaians, Quaers, Ranters, and everything but Roman Catholies and true Christians-bona terra, mula geus"-a good land and wicked people. The town of Providence was inhabited by the schismatics who followed Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson in exile; and in 1655 there was neither a magistrate nor minister in the town. All civil and eccle-sissical functionaries who refused to serve for nothing (without pay) were called hirelings.

Maryland was the first of the American States in which

religious teleration was established by law. Lord Baltimore proclaimed that religious toleration should be the funda-mental principle of the Colonial social union; and the Assembly in 1649, mostly Roman Catholics, declared and orlained that no person professing to believe in Jesus Christ should be molested on account of his faith, or denied the free exercise of his mode of worship. At this same time the Puritans were persecuting their Protestant brothren in New-England, the Episcopalians of Virginia persecuting the Puritans: while Catholic Maryla refugees of all denominations of Christians, the place where Protestants sought a refuge from Protestants. And afterward these Protestanterefugees sought the abrogation of the Catholic worship and religious toleration in Maryland, and effected it by legal enactment in 1654!

In 1666, Maryland passed the first law in the Provinces

for the naturalization of aliens.

It was a statute of Elizabeth the First, inflicting banishment on dangerous rogues. It was James the First who introduced the practice of transporting felons to Virginia. Chief Justice Popham being an American proprietor, suggested it, and designed New-England as the After the Restoration, many Quakers were transported to America, as felons. Maryland protested against it, but only a short time prior to the American Revoluti

felons were annually imported into that State.

Shakspere only mentions America once, in his works in the Tempest, where Ariel celebrates the stormy coast of "the still vexed Bermudas." And Milton does not men-tion America at all, but he casually alludes to the Indians, as seen by Columbus, in Paradise Lost, Book IX.

Juan Ponce de Leon, the Spanish Governor of Porte Rico, a companion of Columbus, first discovered that region of country, a part of which is now called Florida. He arrived on the coast in April 1512, when the country was in the fresh bloom of spring—the trees were covered with blossoms and the ground with flowers. From the vernal beauty that adorned the surface, and because he discovered the land on the Sunday before Easter—which the Spaniards called Pascua de Flores-he gave it the name of Florida. Juan Ponce was in quest of the land, reported by the natives of the Carribee Islanda to contain breck or fountain endowed with the miracule sas power of restoring the bloom and vigor of youth to age and de crepitude. He chilled his aged frame by bathing in every stream and fountain he could find, was wounded by an

Indian's arrow, and died in Caba.

To discourage immigration to America Sir Watter
Scott wrete the following:

te the following:

HEALT-SICK EXILES.

I thought how sad would be the some one of the sound on Sequehannah's swampy aro and Kentacky's wood-secumbered brake, And wild Ontario's boundless! key Where best-ack exiles in the arrass Recalled fair Scotland's bills regain.

THE VICTORY IN PHILADELPHIA. - The Philadelphia Bulletin refers to the result of the late election thus; The Mayor elect is pledged to the most rigid enforces ent of the laws in regard to the sale of liquors, and the blic expect that one of the first acts of his adm il be to prevent the sale of spirits on Sandays. will be to prevent the sale of spirits on Sandays. We may then hope that the thousands of grog shops that are open every sunday will be closed, and that they whose business is the destruction of thousands of human beings may have no more privileges than shops of decent trade that are obliged to close their doors on the Sabbath. There can be no doubt that the laws on this point will be storally enforced. The expression of the popular will wasse positive, and the pledges of the new Mayor are so plain, that there can be no escape; and the community of Philadelphia may reloce over the prospect of closed grog-shops and streets freed from the staggering drankards encountered every Sunday by persons going to and freed controlled.

PROGR'ESS OF NEBRASKA IN OHIO.

We have, received an account of the proce public m seting, without distinction of party, held at Uni an Grove Place, Richland County, Ohio, on the 1st of J'ane.
The meeting adopted a series of resolutions of the s' congest character against the Nebraska infamy. The follow-'.og is the last of the series:
6. That we will never cease to agitate and 'oppose said
Nebraska-Kansas act by voting for its repeal, so long as it
impairs the force and practical operation of 'the 8th section
of the Compromise act of March 6, 1820.

far from them as dear from darling.

Henri's lips were primed—the apron fell—the stones. his arms flew out, but the little charmer flew too. like a robin. Four years old! five years old! Ten years added weaken

wonderfully our prerogative to say: "Comme tu as less 'yeux beaux"—yet we all know something about falling in over—but who recollects the earliest date of this oft-recarring epoch in one's life? Surely some souls are ushered in at resy dawns, and fall in love on earth in falling from the

This episode of youthful naiveté reminded me of ano of second childhood, related of a good old lady, who, to ex press the sweet, tranquil expression of her husband, who lay dead before her, like one sleeping, said: "Mon pauere ami, il ne sait pas quil est mort." [My poor dear, be

doesn't know that he is dead.]

Thoughts, like gems, are washed up at every moment by the current of our lives; and when, like pebbles, we drop them down the well of feeling, if we see no flash of bubbles, we hear responsive ripples, which tell its depth.

Campagne." I envy you the pleasure you have in store if you have never read it. Remark the scene at the death bedside of the husband of a widow, who severs her long tresses and puts them in his cold hand as a pledge of their continued union and fidelity; and listen to the old soldier's histories of Napoleon's campaigns. Peasant will tell them to peasant's child while the memory of *thomme rough* lingers in their superstitions. The peasants in some of the provinces believe that Napoleon had his familiar star, and, like Moses, talked with God; and that in his Egyptian campaign, the real angel of the Lord appeared to him on Mount Sinais and that he had superhuman spirits lodged in his camp or at the Tulleries, who gave him counsel. Such a man, they say, could never die; he has disappeared from their sight, but will come again; and they attend his advant as the Jews that of the Messiah; and many voted for the present Emperor with the devout conviction that it was their old here returned from the ocky isla, where, they say, the English tried to poison

Lamartine has lately given us his " Lectures pour Tous." It is a charming boquet, gathered from his various works, full of the loveliest flowers and sweetest pariumes. We have leved Lamartine in America. We have wept with him, and kissed the wounds it cost him to sell his soul's birth-right, the sacred reminiscences of childhood and Milly, to redeem his natal domains. We shuddered at the Girendists. We sympathised with French enthusiasm in seeing him at the head of the Provisional Government, and when he inclined to the roughs we believed his magnanimity in the declaration that he was attracted there only se a lightning-rod to avert their thunder-bolts from Fran

"Apropos de bottes," how great a matter a little fire kindleth sometimes. Who knows the result of an idle word? Who knows but a flattering phrase, tossed play-fully from hand to hand, may faally gather up momen-tum to kneck down kings, and make the thrones of conti-nents to tremble? Who knows but the germ of 1843 and the present Empire had their embryo in the vanity of Lamartine or Victor Hugo-and that their will to work out their destiny was the offspring of Chateaubriand and Lady Esther Stanhope? The former called Victor Hugo an "enfant sublime." The latter, in her hermitage on Mount Lebanon, looked at the foot of Lamartine and say that his instep was arched, and that water might flow under it, and called it the foot of an Arab, and hin t should find its destiny in paths to great events. Eternity only knows if Lamartine's handsome foot cracked the nutshell of the last revolution, or if the "enfant sublime"

picked out its kernel. We have news of all sorts, true and false, about the war, which I shall not set rayself to put in order for your in struction. It is all

tion. It is all
Between the British Cabinet and Russian,
Maintained with all the due prevarication,
With which great States such things are apt to push on,
Something about the Baltin's navigation.

Something about the Balting having the But they do say it is true that civilization is progressing, and that in bombarding, only houses of governmentals will be barnt down, while as at Odessa, the houses of private individuale will stay standing.

HEAVY EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CLERK.—For a few days past the police of our city have been in pursuit of the clerk of one of our large mercantile firm, who, after having been detected in a systematic series of embezzlements from his employers by false entries in the books and by other means, fied from the city, and is probably ere this out of the reach of justice. The amount taken is said to be between \$15,000 and \$20,000. [Boston Traveller, 8th.

A hail sterm has occurred at Edgefield, S. C., cansing it is reported, considerable injury to the growing cotton.

Cleveland and Ohio City have been united. The and negation was effected on Monday evening.